

USAID/EI Salvador
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

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Related document information can be obtained from:
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106
Fax: 703-351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: El Salvador has made significant progress in increasing political, economic and social stability since the signing of the Peace Accords in 1992, and despite the devastating effects of Hurricane Mitch and two earthquakes in 2001. In the last decade, there have been free and fair presidential and municipal elections, with high expectations that these will continue to be the norm. The average annual rate of economic growth has been 2% over the last two years, above many countries in the LAC region. Nonetheless, El Salvador still suffers from endemic poverty in rural areas, where more than 50% of the rural population lives below the poverty line, 27% are illiterate and the average education level is 3.3 years, and around 60% of people have no access to water piped into the home. A stagnant agricultural sector compounded by the crisis in coffee has only exacerbated the situation. Security issues in urban and rural areas and low citizen confidence in the justice system compound the poverty problem. Crime and violence are believed to have contributed to the depression of both domestic and foreign investment below levels needed to sustain high rates of economic growth and employment capable of keeping pace with population growth. Given the need to reconstruct after the earthquakes, the total debt burden has risen by 8 percentage points in the last two years to approximately 39% of GDP.

Despite the bleakness of some of the current economic indicators, overall prospects are positive. El Salvador continues to reform and open its economy, leading to low inflation, enviable macro-economic indicators and continued growth. The Government of El Salvador (GOES) is eager to enter into negotiations with the United States on a Central American Free Trade Agreement. Remittances from Salvadorans living abroad pumped around \$2 billion into the economy in 2002. The country has made substantive progress in the national reconstruction effort while at the same time successfully dollarizing its economy. Despite frustrations with polarization in the political system, the political reforms brought about by the Peace Accords are permanent and functioning, and democracy in El Salvador does not appear to be at risk.

The principal beneficiaries of USAID's programs in economic growth, democracy and governance, child survival and reproductive health, the provision of potable water, and earthquake reconstruction are Salvadorans living in poverty in rural areas. Mission programs are helping improve living conditions for the rural poor with special attention on assisting rural women, youth and children. Gender concerns have been successfully integrated into our five programmatic interventions. Because approximately 27% of rural households are female-headed, programs in income production, education, agriculture, micro-enterprise, health and maternal care and access to clean water emphasize women in particular.

U.S. Interests and Goals: The U.S. has multiple national interests in El Salvador. The political and economic liberalization that the United States encouraged and that the country has adopted has made El Salvador a model for other developing countries within the region. The U.S. is El Salvador's most important trading partner, absorbing 60 percent of its exports and providing more than 50 percent of its imports. Approximately 2 million Salvadorans reside in the United States, many of them illegally. The United States' strong support for reconstruction reflects the importance of the bilateral relationship with El Salvador. By promoting prosperity in El Salvador in tandem with the Agency's new Opportunity Alliance in Central America and Mexico, the U.S. can contribute to a reduction in the flow of economic migrants and reduce the country's vulnerability to narcotics abuse and trafficking.

Donor Relations: USAID works closely with other donors across the program. USAID and other donor areas of close collaboration include the following: education and early childhood care - IDB, WB and Japan; agribusiness/agriculture sector - IDB and Japan; financial sector to help increase small and medium-sized enterprises, legislative Assembly strengthening- IDB; health- UNICEF, PAHO, WFP and Germany; local governance - IDB and Germany; judicial strengthening/rule of law - IDB, Spain and UNDP; and earthquake reconstruction - WB, IDB, CABI, Japan, EU and Spain.

Challenges: El Salvador's earthquake reconstruction efforts continue to absorb GOES and international donor community attention and resources. Initial reconstruction efforts focused on rebuilding schools and

reopening highways. Current efforts are focusing on housing reconstruction for the poor and reconstruction of hospitals and health centers, and critical rural municipal markets and other important administrative buildings. The theme of building back better resonates throughout the reconstruction program although the cost of reconstruction has been high. Assistance from international donors, including USAID, has been substantial, but insufficient to cover the estimated \$2 billion dollars of earthquake damages. The government has reprogrammed \$319 million of its own resources and existing loans and negotiated additional loans to finance the reconstruction. Political infighting in the Legislative Assembly and delays in ratifying several large loans has delayed reconstruction efforts in some sectors, including housing and health. However, despite these delays and the high cost of reconstruction efforts, El Salvador has made significant advances in infrastructure reconstruction and is better prepared and equipped to meet future disasters.

The community policing program carried out by the National Civilian Police (PNC), with USAID and ICITAP support, helped reduce the overall crime rate in El Salvador by close to 18% since last year; nevertheless the country still faces extremely high levels of crime and violence. Increased police presence at the community level and the ability of officers to communicate with each other has improved their response and has been key to establishing public trust. Crime and violence, however, continue to negatively affect all sectors of the society, ranging from problems we confront with our programmatic interventions in rural areas to depressed levels of domestic and foreign private investment.

The delivery of public health services has been beleaguered this past year. The 2002 national dengue epidemic lasted over four-months and necessarily diverted the attention and resources of the MOH from ongoing implementation of planned activities, until the epidemic was brought under control. A recent nation-wide strike and work stoppage of health sector employees has also affected health service delivery; legislative infighting around the work stoppage has also severely undercut the ability of the public health sector to operate efficiently. While the legislative assembly revoked a poorly written decree that would have crippled health service delivery, the health strikers have refused to return to work in the hospitals and access to quality health services has been affected. Finally major budget reductions in FY 2004 will require the Mission to stop funding water and sanitation activities and reduce support for other child survival initiatives, including decentralized health service delivery.

Key Achievements: FY 2002 was a year of consistent progress in all programmatic areas. Earthquake reconstruction made significant headway in providing permanent housing to thousands of families living in temporary shelters, in beginning the reactivation of both the rural agricultural and micro-enterprise sectors through loans and technical assistance, and in rebuilding and expanding water systems for rural dwellers. Significant gains were made within our health programs in reducing the incidence of diarrhea among children and in developing a strategic focus on HIV/AIDS high-risk populations accompanied by improved national HIV/AIDS monitoring. Other key achievements included national and municipal legislation in support of watershed management/conservation in earthquake affected rural communities. The development and implementation of alternative conflict resolution and mediation facilities and the establishment of the first modern legal education clinic at one of the largest law schools in El Salvador represent advances for the justice system. Several important programs were launched to energize the rural sector that is already showing economic results. The challenge in coming years will be to sustain and broaden achievements in ongoing strategic areas.

1. Economic Growth and Education: This SO supports activities that expand access and economic opportunities for the rural poor. GOES energy policies and rural electrification programs were strengthened through USAID support in the development and implementation of key energy sector strategies, laws, and regulations. Approximately 76% of rural households now have access to electricity. USAID sponsored a tax administration assessment to identify legal, administrative and technological constraints to increased tax collection, and provided recommendations on how to increase revenues. Tax collections subsequently increased by 9.2% in the past year. Assistance to the Superintendent of the Financial System led to the creation of a non-bank financial unit to supervise previously unregulated micro-finance and other non-bank financial institutions. Initiatives in crop diversification led to improved production, marketing, and sales of high-value food crops by small farmers. USAID support for early childhood care and education contributed to more rural children attending school full-time. USAID/El

Salvador also initiated support to the trade negotiation process through assistance in trade capacity building to the GOES and the private sector.

2. Democracy and Governance: USAID's democracy program is working to promote democratic practices nationally and locally. In program target areas an increased number of court cases were filed and in recently established community based mediation centers over 1,870 cases were handled, both important indicators of increased access to the justice system. USAID support for civil society participation in legislative affairs resulted in 8,690 citizens visiting newly established legislative outreach offices and attending public hearings held by Legislative Assembly committees. With USAID help, nine municipalities have established oversight committees through municipal ordinances to ensure that their citizens are reliably informed on municipal operations and in 18 target municipalities basic services are being provided to a larger number of households. A municipal integrated financial management system was designed, tested and replicated in three municipalities, and once testing is completed, will be expanded to another 20 municipalities with GOES and InterAmerican Development Bank financing.

3. Health: This SO seeks to promote improved child survival practices and services, prevent and control sexually transmitted diseases and support efforts to improve the quality of and access to reproductive health services and practices. Training of the Ministry of Health's (MOH) 1,700 rural health promoters was completed in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), improving access and quality of health care in rural areas. Growth monitoring activities to identify and address malnutrition in young children were expanded to drought affected and coffee crisis areas. USAID was instrumental in helping the MOH implement a nationwide response to the dengue epidemic. USAID's \$40,000 investment in the dengue control campaign leveraged \$1.5 million in free prime airtime from the private sector radio association. USAID launched a program among high-risk populations to address the increasing number of HIV/AIDS cases. Finally, with USAID support the MOH launched a decentralized health services model that provides more local control of the planning, management and delivery of quality health services.

4. Water and Environment: USAID efforts to improve the quality of water have concentrated on small farmers who work the land in fourteen micro-watersheds. The area of improved watershed practices (water source protection, soil conservation and improved agricultural) grew during this period to 67,000 acres. Thirteen new, rehabilitated, and/or expanded water systems were also built, for a total of 100 systems improved over the last three years. These systems benefit approximately 130,000 rural Salvadorans. USAID's work to strengthen local water user and protection associations were judged in a recent external evaluation to be one of the more successful in Central America. Draft legislation was developed with the Ministry of Natural Resources that will provide for legal recognition of local watershed management organizations and devolves to them the legal authorities needed for effective management of water and natural resources within their watersheds. This is the first step towards the development of effective national water legislation.

5. Earthquake Reconstruction: USAID's largest and most complex program is making significant progress in address physical and economic needs of rural citizens affected by the earthquakes. As of September a total of 6,359 houses for earthquake affected victims were either completed or under construction. A total of 202 individual projects to reconstruct buildings or infrastructure for community services, including health facilities, schools, childcare centers, markets, municipal offices, rural roads, and water and sanitation systems were in the planning, design or construction stage, with 53 of these projects fully completed. The ERP also focused on stabilizing and helping reactivate the rural economy in earthquake affected areas, reaching more than 41,800 micro, small and medium-sized entrepreneurs and farmers through the replacement of assets damaged by earthquakes, and the provision of training and marketing assistance, loans to rural poor entrepreneurs and technical assistance to microfinance institutions. Disaster preparedness activities were completed in 17 municipalities and a new program was initiated in 30 high-risk municipalities.

Training in primary and preventive health care in earthquake-affected areas continued. The DOD funded Mobile Unit Self-Transportable (MUST) hospital, supported by USAID, served a total of 6,462 patients (occupied beds) and performed 1,460 surgeries during 2002. Semi-permanent patient wards are now

replacing this mobile hospital -- one year ahead of schedule -- with funding obtained by the GOES. As of this report, a structural re-design for the repair of the national prosthetic center's building was completed and construction work re-started for temporary facilities.

Environmental Compliance: As part of the authorization to extend its 1997-2002 strategy through FY 2004, USAID/EI Salvador is completing the process of extending the end dates and increasing the Life-of-SO and Activity Funding levels of its four core Strategic Objectives (SOs) into FY 2005, with the exception of the economic growth SO, which should be extended to FY 2006. The following SOs will require amendment to their Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) or Environmental Assessments (EA):

519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for Rural Families in Poverty: (1) LAC-IEE-02-60 for the Rural Organizations and Environmental Conservation Activity No. 519-0438 with a current activity completion date of June 30, 2005. IEE is expected to be completed and approved by June 2003; (2) LAC-IEE-02-58 for the Early Childhood Family Education (EDIFAM) Activity No. 519-0433 with a current activity completion date of September 30, 2004. The IEE amendment is expected to be completed and approved by March 2003; (3) LAC-IEE-02-56 Rural Financial Markets Activity No. 519-0435 with a current activity completion date of June 30, 2005. The IEE amendment is expected to be completed and approved by March 2003; and (4) LAC-IEE-02-55 Decentralization and Rural Poverty Reduction Activity No. 519-0442 with a current activity completion date of June 30, 2005. The IEE amendment should be completed and approved by April 2003.

In addition, a new intervention in Enterprise Development planned for FY 2003 will require either an IEE for a new activity or an amended IEE under an existing activity.

519-004 Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water: (1) LAC-IEE -01-01 for the Access, Management, and Rational Use of Water (AGUA) Activity No. 519-0443 with a planned activity completion date of June 2005. An IEE amendment will be completed and approved by January 2003.

519-008 Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved: (1) LAC-IEE-01-15 for the Earthquake Recovery Program Activity No. 519-0458, with an activity completion date of September 30, 2004, a Supplemental IEE is in process for the use of pesticides, and is expected to be completed and approved by February 2003.

All other ongoing Mission activities are in compliance with approved IEEs, EAs and Categorical Exclusions and all required mitigations and conditions are being followed.

Country Close out & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for Rural Poor Families

SO Level Indicator: Rural Children Aged 7-10 Attending School

SO Level Indicator: Rural Households with Electricity

IR 1.1 Better Educated/Trained Rural Residents

IR 1.2 Improved Use of Land

IR 1.3 Expanded Equitable Access to Financial Technological and Marketing Services by the Rural

Poor

IR 1.4 Better Rural Productive Infrastructure

IR 1.5 Economic Policy Environment Supporting Greater Equity

Discussion: The following adjustments are being made that do not represent a revision to the strategic plan:

All activities under Intermediate Results (IR) "Improved Use of Land" were successfully completed in June 2001.

Under IR "Better Educated/Trained Rural Residents", the indicators "Achievement test scores in third-grade language" and "Achievement test scores in third-grade mathematics" have been deleted and both substituted by the indicators "Percentage of children under age six receiving effective early childhood care and education interventions" and "Improved classroom performance in 250 targeted primary schools".

Under IR "Expanded Equitable Access to Financial Technological and Marketing Services by the Rural Poor", three new indicators have been added: "Number of MSMEs receiving technical assistance", "Increased sales of MSMEs" and "Increased sales of farmers and agribusinesses". A lower-level IR "Increased Trade and Economic Opportunities for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)" has been included to encompass the new trade and enterprise development interventions.

Under IR "Economic Policy Environment Supporting Greater Equity", the indicator "GOES investment budget allocated for poorest departments: Morazán, Cabañas, La Unión and Chalatenango" has been substituted by two new indicators: "Government adopts policies and procedures to promote a stable environment for private sector investment in the energy sector" and "increased tax collection as a percentage of GDP".

519-002 More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes

SO Level Indicator: Cases Filed in Criminal Courts in Targeted Geographic Areas

SO Level Indicator: Households in Target Municipalities Receiving Selected Municipal Services (Garbage and Final Disposition)

SO Level Indicator: Number of Congressional Sponsored Constituent Service Offices Established by Department

IR 2.1 More Politically Active Advocacy Organizations

IR 2.2 More Effective Electoral Administration

IR 2.3 Strengthened Local Government

IR 2.4 Increased Use of the Justice System

IR 2.5 Improved Court Case Preparation and Management

Discussion: Changes have been made to the SO-level indicators. Indicator "Cases adjudicated in family, juvenile and criminal courts in targeted geographic areas" has been replaced by "Cases filed in criminal courts in targeted geographic areas". The indicators "Habeas Corpus cases adjudicated by Supreme Court" and "People who believe the justice system treated them fairly, nationwide and in targeted geographic areas" have been deleted.

Activities under IR "More Effective Electoral Administration" are expected to be completed in March 2003.

519-003 Health of Salvadorans, Primarily Women, Youth and Children, Improved

SO Level Indicator: Child Mortality Rate

SO Level Indicator: DPT3 Coverage of Children under 12 Months Old

SO Level Indicator: Infant Mortality Rate

SO Level Indicator: Maternal Mortality Ratio

SO Level Indicator: Percent of Births Attended

SO Level Indicator: Total Fertility Rate

IR 3.1 Access to Quality Health Related Services Increased

IR 3.2 Use of Health Related Services/Practices

Discussion: No changes made.

519-004 Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water

SO Level Indicator: Rural Households in Target Areas with Water that Meets Quality and Time Standards

IR 4.1 Improved Quality of Water Sources

IR 4.2 Improved Performance of Water Delivery Systems

- IR 4.3 More Effective Citizen Actions Address Water Issues
- IR 4.4 Greater Municipal Participation in Water Resources Management

Discussion: No changes made.

519-008 Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved

SO Level Indicator: Increased Export and Domestic Sales of Farmers Reached by USAID in Earthquake-Affected Areas

SO Level Indicator: Increased Export and Domestic Sales of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Reached by USAID in Earthquake-Affected Areas

SO Level Indicator: Number of Community Services Infrastructure Projects Completed

SO Level Indicator: Number of Houses Reconstructed

SO Level Indicator: Number of Local Governments with Strengthened Capacity to be Prepared for and Respond to Natural Disasters

IR 8.1 Community Infrastructure Restored for the Rural Poor

IR 8.2 Economic Activity Reactivated

IR 8.3 Adverse Effects of Future Natural Disaster Mitigated

IR 8.4 Municipal Government Infrastructure Restored

Discussion: Adjustments have been made to indicators at the SO-level. The indicator "Number of communities that receive earthquake reconstruction assistance from USAID" has been replaced by the following indicators: "Number of community services infrastructure projects completed"; "Increased export and domestic sales of MSMEs reached by USAID in earthquake-affected areas"; "Increased export and domestic sales of farmers reached by USAID in earthquake-affected areas"; "Number of houses reconstructed"; and "Number of local governments with strengthened capacity to be prepared for and respond to natural disasters".

Selected Performance Measures - El Salvador

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for Rural Poor Families	No			
519-002 More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes	No			
519-003 Health of Salvadorans, Primarily Women, Youth and Children, Improved	No			
519-004 Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water	No			
519-008 Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved	No			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	3			1) Control Dengue Epidemic: ASDER (Salvadoran Media Association), Academy for Educational Development (AED), Centers for Disease Control (CDC), UNICEF, and the MOH; 2) Water and Sanitation: CARE, communities, municipalities, Rotary Club International, National Water and Sewer Administration (ANDA), European Union; and 3) New York City Chamber of Commerce
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	3			Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation (to improve opportunities for learning disabled children), World Conservation Union (IUCN), European Union, Canadian International Development Agency
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	5280000			Dengue (2002) - USAID: \$40,000 and ASDER: \$1.5 Million Water and Sanitation (1998-2002) - USAID: \$9.158 Million and Partners: \$3.780 Million

Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for Rural Poor Families	No		
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USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
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Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for Rural Poor Families	No		
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USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for Rural Poor Families	No		
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USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-001 Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for Rural Poor Families	No		
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a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
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b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-004 Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water	No		
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a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)	25225			
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b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)	27750			
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The information on area covered (hectares) by improved soil conservation/reforestation, organic cropping and integrated pest management practices is collected at the sub-national level, annually, by the Grantee (NGO).

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-003 Health of Salvadorans, Primarily Women, Youth and Children, Improved	No		
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Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%			
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Last RHS was in 1998; new RHS data will be available in 2003 - 2004

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-003 Health of Salvadorans, Primarily Women, Youth and Children, Improved	Yes		
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Vaccination coverage has reached 92% as reported by the MOH for FY 2002.

Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
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Total: 92% Last RHS was in 1998; new RHS data will be available in 2003 - 2004.

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
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Last RHS was in 1998; new RHS data will be available in 2003 -2004

Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		Last RHS was in 1998; new RHS data will be available in 2003 - 2004.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
519-003 Health of Salvadorans, Primarily Women, Youth and Children, Improved	No				
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	43%				Reported by the MOH for FY 2002. Last RHS was in 1998; new RHS data will be available in 2003 - 2004

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
519-003 Health of Salvadorans, Primarily Women, Youth and Children, Improved	No				
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)					See G/CAP annual report for PASMO condom sales in El Salvador.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)					
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%				See G/CAP annual report for PASCA multisite seroprevalence results for El Salvador (17.8% among MSM and 3.6 - 4.0% for CSW)
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					Last RHS was in 1998; new RHS data will be available in 2003 - 2004.
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Last RHS was in 1998; new RHS data will be available in 2003 - 2004.
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%				Last RHS was in 1998; new RHS data will be available in 2003 - 2004.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics					
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance					
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support					
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance					

Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Total: 95, data on newborns treated for congenital syphilis at MOH facilities in FY 2002.
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Total Target: 148
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	Yes			
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	

b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-003 Health of Salvadorans, Primarily Women, Youth and Children, Improved	Yes			All MOH facilities are implementing the DOTS for TB treatment. Data obtained from 100% of MOH facilities.
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	100%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	100%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-002 More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes	Yes			The number of court cases filed in target geographic areas showed a 6.7% increase over the previous year and a total increase of 68.4% since 1997. Community policing contributed to about a 20% drop in overall crime with a 11.66% reduction in homicides and a 80% decrease in kidnapping.
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USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-002 More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes	No			
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USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-002 More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes	No			
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-002 More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes	No			
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Not applicable
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

519-008 Lives of Targeted Earthquake Victims Improved

	No			
Number of beneficiaries	109900			Earthquake affected Salvadorans assisted in FY 2002 at least under one activity: housing; community infrastructure reconstruction; water and sanitation; health services; and economic reactivation.
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	